

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1848.

Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

Journal was read by the Clerk.

A message from the House, by the Clerk, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

A message from the Governor, nominating Ed. M. Samuels, to be Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for Kentucky, in the State of Missouri. The rule requiring the message to lie on the table one day, being suspended, the nomination was then confirmed.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Senators English, Rice, James and Slaughter, and appropriately referred.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the committee on Enrollments, reported certain bills and resolutions correctly enrolled.

Mr. CRENSHAW, from the Judiciary Committee, a bill from the House to amend an act entitled, an act to incorporate the Union White Sulphur Springs Company; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to amend an act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the town of Morganfield; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, for the benefit of John B. Embree, of Monroe county; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to amend an act incorporating the Paris Fire Company; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to legalize the proceedings of the County Court of Whitley; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, authorizing the Woodford County Court, to lay an additional levy on slaves, for a certain purpose; read and passed.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the same committee, a bill from the House, appropriating the vacant lands in Wayne county, to Common School purposes in said county, and for other purposes; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to amend the charter of the Licking River Bridge Company; read and passed.

Mr. RICE, from the same committee, a bill from the House, to amend an act incorporating the town of Midway, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration; concurred in.

Also, a bill from the House, to increase the powers of the trustees of the town of Versailles; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to incorporate the town of Pikeville; read and passed.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill from the House, to incorporate the town of Ringgold, in Pulaski county; read and passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate, a reply of the Board of Internal Improvement, to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information respecting the claim of Spotswood Mills; referred to committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. WALKER, a bill from the House, to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the town of Uniontown, in Union county; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Fleming county; read and passed.

Also, a bill allowing W. W. Edwards, of Fulton county, to import a slave; read and passed.

Mr. BOYD, from the committee on Religion, a bill from the House to divorce Jesse Fitzgerald; read and passed.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, from the Internal Improvement committee, a bill to extend the Franklin and Crab Orchard turnpike road, with an amendment; amendment concurred in. The question being on engrossing and reading the bill a third time, it was decided in the negative by a vote of 20 yeas to 13 yeas.

Also, a bill to authorize the County Court of Nicholas to subscribe stock in the Carlisle and Sharpsburg turnpike road; read and passed.

Also, the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the Senate, That the committee on Internal Improvement have and they are hereby invested with powers to send for persons and papers in the matter of the petition of Richard Pemberton and others.

Mr. EVANS, from the committee on Education, a bill to incorporate the Kentucky College of Medicine and Surgery, in the city of Louisville.

Mr. HOBBS addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, and Mr. EVANS in favor of it. (Their remarks will appear hereafter.)

The question being on engrossing the bill and reading it a third time, it was decided in the negative, by a vote of 18 yeas to 10 yeas.

Leave was granted to Mr. TODD to introduce a bill to incorporate the Lexington Female High School; referred.

Also, to Mr. MARSHALL, a bill for benefit of Green county; referred.

Special Orders of the Day.

A bill to connect the Louisville and Crab Orchard Turnpike Road with the Kentucky river Navigation; appropriating \$1,000 annually for five years, for this purpose.

Mr. WALL, offered an amendment, appropriating \$1,000 annually for five years, to the completion of the Carlisle and Sharpsburg Turnpike, and \$1,000 annually for five years, to the completion of the Cynthia and Millersburg Turnpike Road; rejected.

Mr. DRAFFIN made some remarks in favor of the bill, and Mr. HEADY against it.

The question being on engrossing and reading the bill a third time, the Yeas and Nays were demanded and resulted, Yeas 8, Nays 27.

Mr. WALL moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the third reading of the bill, to incorporate the Kentucky College of Medicine and Surgery; lost.

On motion of Mr. FOX, the further consideration of the Apportionment Bill was postponed until Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Norcross, of the Episcopal Church.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.

Mr. McKINNEY of the committee on Enrollments made a report.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Haggard, Grubb, Grundy, Boulware, Hardy, Wolford, Collins and Garnett, which were appropriately referred.

The bill regulating proceedings in Chancery, which was under consideration when 12 o'clock arrived yesterday, came up in order at this time and was passed.

A message from the Senate, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. MOORE—Judiciary—a bill to legalize an order of Fayette County Court; read and passed.

Also, a bill to amend the law regulating the appointment of Constables; read, when

It was discussed by Messrs. Moore, Newell, Speed and Haggard.

Mr. T. D. BROWN offered to amend by way of an engrossed rider, providing that the Constable should reside in the district for which he was appointed; adopted.

It was then further discussed by Messrs. T. D. Brown, Hughes, Bush and Elliott against, and Christopher and Hardy in favor.

Mr. HARDY moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted; carried, and the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. HARRELL offered to amend by way of engrossed rider, that the Constable should keep his office in his district.

Mr. BOWLING said, in his county the Constables of some portions of the county remote from Russellville kept their offices in Russellville, much to the dissatisfaction of the residents of their districts, and he desired the amendment to be adopted in order to remedy the evil.

Mr. ELLIOTT said that in his county the Constables had no offices except their *huts*, and if that chance to blow off their offices were gone.

Mr. HUGHES moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table till the first day of June.

The yeas and nays being called, it was carried, 51 to 41.

Mr. A. YOUNG—Religion—a bill to incorporate the Covington Female College; read and passed.

Also, a bill to divorce Eliza Cowen; read and passed.

Also, a bill to divorce Elizabeth A. King; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to divorce Joseph L. Craft; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to divorce Sarah Lane and others; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to divorce Evelina Adams; read and passed.

Also, a bill to divorce Edward R. and Elizabeth Sumpter; read and passed.

Also, a bill to divorce Hugh and Rebecca Kirkpatrick; read, when

Mr. HUGHES called for a statement of the facts in the case, as he could not vote for any case blindly.

Mr. A. YOUNG made a statement of the facts on the bill.

Mr. CHILTON said he had received several letters from different parts of his county, protesting against the time of the Legislature being consumed in passing bills for divorces, and he felt bound to show his constituents his position on that question; and also to show them who were consuming the time of the House, and he should therefore call the yeas and nays on the passage of this bill. He said that it was urged in this case, that the parties were clever and respectable persons, if so, let them live together.

Mr. BULLOCK said he was opposed to granting divorces at all; but the House had instructed the committee to report against all cases that were provided for by law, and then subsequently the House had instructed the committee to report in favor of all cases of merit. He supposed the latter instructions were given because every *good looking* man in the House had got a favorite divorce case. And now, if the House do not sustain the committee, he thought it had better be discharged at once.

Mr. HUGHES said he had been informed by the chairman of that committee, that he had already before him some fifty cases, and if this bill was passed, it would be a precedent for the others. He wished to make a test question out of this case, and if this was passed, he would not raise his voice against any subsequent case. He was willing to show his constituents the position he occupied.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER said the House had given instructions to the committee to report in favor of all cases of merit; the committee had investigated this case, and reported a bill, and he hoped that farther time of the House would not be consumed by the call of the yeas and nays or otherwise.

Mr. HARDY made a statement of the condition of the parties, one of whom he was well acquainted with, and also with the facts, and he thought the bill ought to pass.

Mr. BARLOW said he was acquainted with both of the parties, and the merits of this case, and he could assure the House that it was a meritorious one, and he hoped it would pass.

Mr. BUSH remarked that he was opposed to granting divorces, as was well known by the members on this floor, but he could not permit this bill to pass without entering his solemn protest against the practice of this House, resolving itself into a judicial tribunal to try and determine causes between parties praying for a divorce. Gentlemen can now see the effect of virtually rescinding a resolution he had the honor to offer in the early part of the session. Sir, you open the door for all manner of cases, and nearly every member on this floor has a divorce case, and they will all make out good cases; he saw letters coming up here almost daily, remonstrating against this thing of the Legislature's dissolving the marriage relation against the Divine law of God, as written in his Holy word. He remarked that he had the greatest respect for the gentleman from Monroe, and he would not oppose his bill as a local measure, but he thought it remarkably strange, that this gentleman and lady, possessing so many fine qualities, could not live together. He hoped the House would meet this case promptly and put a stop to this kind of Legislation.

The matter was further discussed by Messrs. ELLIOTT and HARRIS, when 12 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker announced the

Orders of the Day.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. HARRIS in the Chair, on the bill giving an action of trespass to the widow and infant children of persons killed.

Mr. COLLINS said he hoped gentlemen would discuss this bill upon its merits, and not attribute to it those features which were not of the bill nor in the bill. He briefly alluded to the remarks of the gentleman from Henderson, (Mr. Towles,)—the Patrick Henry of the House; to which

Mr. TOWLES as briefly replied, declining to recognize the applicability of the title, although it came from a source that he much respected, and which was almost always right.

Mr. SMITH advocated the bill at length upon the grounds that it would afford a means of subsistence to the widow and children of him who had been unlawfully deprived of his life, and also, that it would have a tendency to prevent the commission of crime.

Mr. HANSON said he was not bound down by any precedent, but when ages have rolled around and a law has stood the test of time, and when the learning of our ancestral law-givers has sanctioned a law from the earliest antiquity, and it still remains unchanged, it is at least strong evidence that it is right, and we should be slow to make a change. He thought that the passage of this bill would in some cases enable a poor widow to obtain the wealth of a man who may have slain her husband in such a manner, that it was a justifiable homicide. He was opposed to the bill on account of the injustice it would frequently work to innocent parties, and also upon principle. He would submit to the House, if it was right that a widow should be paid a com-

penation for the loss of her husband, if it was not also right, in cases where the husband had been a worthless man, and an expense and torment to his family, that the widow should be liable to the slayer of her husband to the amount she was thus benefited.

In Connecticut, a State distinguished for its jurisprudence, its wise laws and orderly people; the sagacity of its people have not yet seen the necessity of such a law as this, and is Kentucky now to present a new doctrine in criminal law? He was opposed to allowing the morning weeds of a weeping widow, and the cries of orphan children, and the blood of a murdered father, being brought into a scale to bear down against property. He discussed the bill at length.

Mr. HAMILTON trusted the House would not allow this bill to be turned into ridicule by the recommending of such amendments as were proposed by the gentleman from Bourbon, (Mr. Hanson.) He advocated the bill at length upon the ground that it was the duty of every government, to enact those laws which would have the greatest tendency to prevent the commission of crime; that the passage of this bill would add another preventative to the commission of the crime of murder and manslaughter; that it would operate as a check upon the commission of crimes in the country; that it would also operate as a compensation, although poor and vastly inadequate, for the loss of the head of the family; that there were three penalties prescribed as a punishment for crime—the loss of life, of liberty, and of property; and that the greater number of those penalties that were brought to bear upon any one crime, would have a proportionate effect in preventing its commission.

The SPEAKER, (Mr. J. F. Buckner,) was opposed to the bill on the ground that it was, in effect, substituting a pecuniary penalty for the gallows and the Penitentiary. That if this law should pass, it would give two punishments for one offence—a criminal and a pecuniary one; both suits might be pending at the same time—the one by indictment, the other a civil suit; and which would be tried first? The criminal would obtain a continuance of the criminal prosecution, until he could have the civil suit tried; and if he happened to be mulct in damages by that suit, he would use it as an argument to the jury, on his criminal trial, that he should not be convicted, for he had already been sufficiently punished by the verdict in the civil suit; and it would be the means of clearing him from the criminal punishment; thus substituting the civil, for a criminal penalty. He opposed the bill at length.

The bill was further discussed by Mr. Speed, against, and Mr. Christopher, in favor.

Mr. WINTERSMITH'S amendment to strike out, was then adopted.

Mr. TOWLES moved to amend by adding, that in all cases, the real and intrinsic value of the husband should be the measure of damages, and evidence of the value should be allowed to be given; but withdrew it on request.

Mr. COLLINS then moved to amend by adding that no suit for the recovery of damages should be tried until the criminal prosecution was determined.

The SPEAKER thought the amendment was unconstitutional, for every case was to be tried when ready, and every man was entitled to justice "speedily without delay," &c.

Mr. HUGHES advocated the bill at length, reviewing the arguments advanced by the opponents of the bill, and he denied the charge thrown out in regard to juries of this Commonwealth being swayed from their oaths by sympathy or gold.—He advocated the bill upon the grounds that it was but an act of justice and humanity to give this action to the widow that she might obtain a verdict, not as a compensation for the blood of her husband, but as a means of educating her orphan children who had been unlawfully deprived of their father and protector. He said the opponents of the bill had contested it well and ably and had met it at all points, and he hoped that the committee would now vote upon the bill.

Mr. CHILTON moved that the committee rise and report the bill to the House; carried.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the House do now adjourn; the yeas and nays being called, it was lost; 15 to 66.

Mr. J. BROWN moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. The yeas and nays being called, it was carried; 45 to 37.

The House then adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 8 P. M.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the annual appropriations for the payment of the Indian debt, and another providing for a loan of thirteen millions, exclusive of five millions previously appropriated to supply the deficiency in the Treasury for the fiscal year.

Mr. Vinton said he had supposed that the discovery of the error of seven millions in the treasury report would obviate the necessity of immediate action on this bill; but he had received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that the increased war expenditure rendered immediate action indispensable.

We wish to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact, that while the Secretary was urging the action, his report, after a delay of two months, had not yet been printed, and the printer had informed the committee that the Secretary had several times taken the manuscripts away, for the purpose of making alterations.

Mr. McKay urged immediate action.

On motion, the morning business was laid aside, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Downs, being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate at some length in favor of the bill.

The Speaker called on the several States for resolutions and petitions, when a number, mostly unimportant, or of a local character, were presented.

Mr. Vinton explained the cause of the delay in printing the Secretary's report, which was not entirely satisfactory to all the members, and a long discussion ensued.

A communication was received from Mr. Walker, proposing to reduce the loan to twelve millions, which was read and ordered to be printed.

A resolution passed after much debate, to close debate on President's message at two o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 8 P. M.

In the Senate the bill allowing further time to satisfy the claims for bounty lands for military services during the war with England was taken up.

Mr. Kusk, in order to make the bill more acceptable, offered an amendment, which was to make a compromise as to the time of extension. He supported the amendment at some length, pointing out its advantages.

After much discussion, the amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

Mr. Miller's resolutions, calling upon the President for information relative to the imposition of duties on goods shipped by the United States to Mexico, were adopted.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up.

Mr. Douglass defended the bill earnestly, and contended that it ought to pass. He replied to the objec-

tions that had been urged against it, stating that immediate and prompt action was the soonest way to secure a permanent and honorable peace with Mexico.

Mr. Bell has the floor for to-morrow.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Goggin, resolved itself into committee of the whole and proceeded with the reference of the President's message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Goggin replied to several Democratic speeches, and was very severe in his remarks in attending to Messrs. Rhett and Bedinger.

Mr. Morse followed in defence of Mr. Polk and the war.

The question, after some further discussion, being on referring such parts of the message as relates to supplies for the support of the army, and further prosecution of the war, to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Wilmot moved to amend by instructing the committee to report a bill for the purpose of raising \$500,000 annually by direct taxation till the close of the war, which was adopted—yeas 93, nays 29.

The committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Coleman obtained the floor, and reviewed the war question at some length. He was interrupted on leave and interrogated by Mr. McKay.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the House adjourned.

THE ARREST OF GEN. SCOTT, is calling forth from all quarters the severest denunciation. The intelligent correspondent of the North American says:

"This proceeding is one of the most extraordinary and outrageous in the annals of any Government. The Commanding-General of our army, after a series of the most brilliant and splendid victories on record, while in the possession of the capital of the enemy, and while actively pursuing the project of the campaign, is summarily suspended from his command, and ordered to trial in the heart of that enemy's country, before a tribunal, which is an anomaly in the history of all Courts of such a character. He is not only disgraced, so far as the act of the Government can disgrace him, by depriving him of his command, but insult is added to injury, by dragging him before a body of men, without reference to the commonest decencies of the military service, and with an utter disregard of his rank and rights. I say the outrage is without parallel, and nothing but the madness and depravity of those who have perpetrated it, could convince us that we realize the facts as they have been disclosed."

The indignation of the country, and the just retribution of universal execration, must be the doom of this new and wanton prostitution of power, to the base purposes of personal and political vengeance. What is it, but a repetition of the attempt to destroy Taylor and his gallant band at Buena Vista? What is it but a continuation of that system of oppression which has been practised against every *whig* officer who has distinguished himself in this war?

Is there an American whose blood does not boil at this violent indignity? Is there one that does not feel that he ought to strike down the petty tyrant, who has stretched forth the herculean hand of power, to crush one who has given a long life of honor and usefulness to the service of his country?

Gen. Scott, presuming the operations of the campaign to be closed, applied in November, for leave to return to the United States. The result of the Court of Inquiry will not affect this application, and he may be expected home as soon as its proceedings have closed, if he determines to attend it, which is questioned, or sooner, unless the President considers it *politic* to change his views.

It can be no harm to repeat that Gen. Scott arrested Gen. Worth because he refused to communicate with the Department of War, through the Commanding General according to the recognized usage of the service. This arrest grew out of a correspondence between these two officers, in reference to an order of Gen. Scott concerning letter-writing from the camp, which the Secretary of War caused to be revived with immediate application to General Taylor for his letter to Gen. Gaines.

For the Commonwealth.

MR. EDITOR—In the reported remarks of Mr. Smith of Garrard on Tuesday, the 1st inst., on the proposition to reconsider the vote on the resolution offered by him, touching the Governor's message, I find an allusion to myself that demands notice.

Mr. Smith is made to say that "he was informed by the Assistant Secretary that the Governor desired the passage of his resolution, and that he had seen and approved it, &c."

That I made either of those statements to Mr. Smith is entirely untrue. That Mr. Smith understood me so, I am bound to believe; otherwise he would not have so represented me. But that he widely misconceived me is most certain.

The history of the matter is just this: when I learned that Mr. Smith had introduced resolutions indirectly censuring the Governor for not mentioning, by name, the dead of the Kentucky Cavalry, I went to Mr. Smith in the midst of the debate on his resolutions, and told him the movement was calculated to do the Governor injustice—that I knew the Governor's attention had been called to the matter, and that he had had it in consideration whether or not a special message was necessary or proper for the mentioning of Adjutant Vaughn's name; as his intention had not been to pass over any of the dead—and finally, that it would be more fair first to ascertain the facts by a respectful inquiry before urging an implied censure.

I did this, not by authority of the Governor, for he was at home and knew nothing of what was going on, but because Mr. Smith was an old acquaintance and friend, and I thought the information would be gratifying to him and relieve him of the belief that any injustice had been intended to the military corps, in which he had served. I did this, as I have said, not with the knowledge of the Governor, nor did I so represent it, and as soon as I found that Mr. Smith had put that construction on it, I went to him and informed him that he was mistaken.

How Mr. Smith can construe this action of mine into an assumption of *too much power*, I can't conceive. I only spoke to him of facts within my knowledge, and all with a good motive. I don't think I have to "act the Governor" whenever I address him, no matter what the subject. In fact, I don't now look upon him with a whit more awe than I did when we were associates together in the *Frankfort Debating Society*.

A. S. MITCHELL.

School Teacher Wanted.

PARENTS residing in the neighborhood of Stedman's Mill, wish to employ a SCHOOL TEACHER. Thirty scholars can be had by a Teacher who can come well recommended—none other need apply. To such an one, however, a liberal price will be given. Apply to

E. & S. STEDMAN, Feb. 3, 1848. 2½ miles from Frankfort, on Elkhorn.

For the Commonwealth.

WINDER'S PNEUMATIC-HYDRAULIC ENGINE.—We have carefully inspected one of these engines now in operation in the third story of the Mansion House, and our examination has resulted in the conviction, that it is an important invention which must soon come into general use, and greatly increase the sum total of domestic comfort. Our own citizens have the good fortune to be conveniently and abundantly supplied with water; but, in general, this important element—so essential to comfort and to health—is obtained for domestic uses by the daily expenditure of considerable labor; whereas, by means of this engine, any family possessing a spring, well, or cistern, will be enabled, at a trifling cost, to lead the water from any distance or depth, to any height they wish, to every room in the house, and to keep it constantly at high pressure ready for use.

The pumps in general use, as is well known, consist of the suction pump, the lifting pump, and the forcing pump. In the suction pump, the water is raised to about the elevation of thirty feet by atmospheric pressure, and to heights above this, the column of water already obtained by this pressure of air, is lifted by a lever or pump handle attached to the top of the piston rod. The piston of the lifting pump works below the level of the water in the well or cistern, and the water is lifted up by it as though it were done by means of a bucket. In the forcing pump, the water is forced up to the required elevation, by pressure applied to the column of water at its lower end, by means of solid pistons worked by animal, water, or steam power. Winder's Pneumatic-Hydraulic Engine raises water to any height above the pressure of one atmosphere, by the force of condensed air acting on the surface of a receiver immersed in the well or cistern below, the condensing engine being placed at the head of the column of water.

The Engine consists, of a horizontal cast-iron cylinder, fitted with a piston worked by a crank—which serves both to condense the air and to pump up the water, of an upper and lower receiver, and of two leaden pipes—the smaller one to take down the condensed air and the larger one to lead up the column of water. The lower receiver is immersed in the cistern or well; the crank is turned to fill the upper receiver with condensed air, from whence it is forced down the air pipe into the lower receiver; the pressure of this condensed air, upon the surface of the water in the lower receiver, drives up the water through the larger pipe to the pump, through which the turning of the crank pumps it into the upper receiver, from which it is drawn for use as wanted. The pressure of the condensed air will carry the water from the upper receiver to a still greater elevation if required; and by attaching a hose and pipe to this receiver, it may instantly be converted into a fire engine.

With a pump of the capacity of half a gallon, one barrel per minute may be raised and thrown into the upper receiver, so that a few turns of the crank once a day will keep up a supply of water for a large establishment. The uses and management of the valves and spigots can easily be understood on inspection. The engine is simple in construction, occupies but little space, is strong and durable, and it can be fitted up or repaired by any tinner.

For raising water to an elevation of less than 30 feet, the engine, without the receivers and air pipe, may be used in place of the ordinary suction pump, to which it is superior in simplicity, durability and cheapness, and over which it possesses this important advantage—that the pump may be fixed up for use in the kitchen, or in any room of the house, no matter at what distance the spring or well may be situated.

For raising water for the supply of towns, this new hydraulic engine appears to possess great advantages over those in common use for this purpose.

Professor Bingham, of Maryland, who has the right for sale, is now in Frankfort, and will remain here during the present week. He tells us that he will take pleasure in exhibiting this engine and explaining its mode of working to any gentleman who may honor him with a call.

Candles! Candles!!
10 BOXES Sperm; 12 boxes Star Candles;
 12 boxes Frauck's best Mould Candles; just received and
 for sale by [Jan. 25, 1848.] **TODD & CRITTENDEN.**

